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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BEFORE CONGRESS

January 4 Set for Opening An-
nexation Discussion.

FRIENDS HOPEFUL OF ISSUE

Japan's New Ministry Opposes
Policy Advocated By
Count Okuma.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Hawaii was not mentioned in the Democratic caucus at which 101 member of the House minority gathered tonight, and thereby hangs a tale of a split in the ranks and material encouragement to the friends of annexation. The position taken by the party leaders in the Senate led to a forecast that there would be a strong pronouncement by the Democrats of the House tonight. Two men succeeded in preventing this.

One Congressional visitor to the Islands last summer was Berry of Kentucky, who came back convinced that the Islands are necessary to the development and security of the Nation. Joined with him in this opinion is Amos Cummings of New York, a hard fighter, vigorous talker and aggressive American. There was strong feeling on the part of some of the leaders that the caucus should take a stand against President McKinley's policy. Berry and Cummings went to Caucus Chairman Richardson and other leaders and told them that if the caucus took a stand against annexation they would refuse to be bound by such action and would endeavor to prevent the passage of a caucus of a resolution.

As there was perfect harmony in regard to action in Cuba and against Secretary Gage's financial policy, it was thought best by the leaders not to precipitate a Hawaiian debate which would lead to a hot fight and show that there was a split in the ranks.

This encourages the friends of annexation to believe that they can secure a majority in the House with ease.

Meanwhile the anti-annexationists are active, flooding members with documents, pamphlets and letters, issued presumably from the New York headquarters of the literary bureau. They seem to regard delay in the matter as a confession of weakness and say they are gaining ground.

NOT UNTIL JANUARY 1TH.

Annexation Discussion Postponed to that Date.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The rapid switching of Congressional sentiment is responsible for the decision made today by Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to postpone action on the Hawaiian treaty until after the holidays.

While the close of last week found him strong in the belief that the treaty must be abandoned for the bill and joint resolution, he has reasons now for thinking the treaty has a good chance of success if proper discussion is given to it. This decided him to not call up the Hawaiian matter until after recess, which it is now proposed to have extended from December 18th to January 4th.

NO FEAR OF OUTCOME.

So Say Leaders of Annexation Forces

In Washington.

Opposed to Annexation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 14.—At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor today, a resolution was passed to urge the United States Senate to oppose the treaty of annexation and to take such other steps as may be necessary to maintain amicable relations with Hawaii.

The resolution further declares that Mr. Fitzgerald is not in Washington in the interest of organized labor, but simply as the representative of a very small portion in San Francisco—the Building Trades Council.

Federated Trades Council are Not in Favor.

SACRAMENTO, December 14.—At a meeting of Sacramento Council of Federated Trades, held last evening, a resolution was passed declaring "that Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald states what is not a fact when he recites that three-fourths of the laboring people of California favor the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands."

The resolution further declares that Mr. Fitzgerald is not in Washington in the interest of organized labor, but simply as the representative of a very small portion in San Francisco—the Building Trades Council.

Opposed to Annexation.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Representative Castle today presented to the House a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

McKenna Nominated.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—At-

torney-General Joseph E. McKenna of California today was nominated to succeed Stephen J. Field.

This appointment, the most important

which will come before this session

a large majority of all workingmen, farmers and business men of the States most affected are bitterly opposed to the taking of the Islands.

Senator Hoar has now arrayed himself openly with the anti-annexationists. Senator White says he is making converts daily, but leaders of the annexation fight, such as Davis and Frye, insist they have no fear of the outcome.

IS LESS BELLIQUE.

Japan's Attitude Toward Hawaii is Tempering.

TACOMA, (Wash.), December 10.—The North Pacific steamship Tacoma brings but little news of recent happenings in the Orient. Japan is exercised over recent Korean events which indicate the strengthening of Russia's hold upon that country, and is losing its bellicose attitude on the Hawaiian annexation question.

According to the Japan papers, Baron Nishi, the new Foreign Minister, opposes the policy of Count Okuma in regard to the Hawaiian treaty of annexation. The Baron will not press any objections to the treaty, merely insisting that the privileges now enjoyed by Japan shall not be impaired and that any losses be made good. The Japan Mail discredits this story, but adds that Japan's protest would not avail, as annexation is certain.

AS IN TEXAS.

Senator Caffery Has New Plan for An-
nexation Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who is one of the most ardent opponents of the annexation of Hawaii, is preparing to spring a new plan after the joint resolution or bill is brought in place of the treaty.

He says he finds that in the case of Texas the bill provided that the citizens of the Territory to be acquired should be permitted to show by vote at a general election their choice in the matter, and the Territory should be acquired only in case the majority favored the union. Should this course be followed in Hawaii he does not believe there would be any doubt of the defeat of the annexation proposition.

FOR A NEW STEAMER LINE.

Another Service to San Francisco and Vancouver.

WELLINGTON, (N. Z.), December 14.—The House of Representatives today passed a resolution submitted by the Premier, Richard J. Seddon, in favor of establishing a fortnightly mail service between Wellington and San Francisco not to exceed 19 days and passages from Wellington to Vancouver, B. C.

NEW YORK, December 14.—It is un-

derstood that the proposal referred to in the foregoing dispatch is to subsidize an alternate fortnightly mail service between the points named, pas-

sages from Wellington to San Fran-

cisco not to exceed 19 days and pas-

sages from Wellington to Vancouver no to exceed 21 days.

OPPOSITION FROM SACRAMENTO.

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The most significant point in the let-

ter, however, is a paragraph asking that

action on the treaty be deferred until

ON TWO QUESTIONS

Cable and Annexation as Topics
in an Interview.

GEN. A. S. HARTWELL HOME

Gen. Scrymser's Statement—Line
Soon—in Washington—Senator
Hoar—Leading Americans.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell did not look at all weary or travel worn, when, eight or ten hours after he had landed from the S. S. City of Peking on Christmas Day, he was interviewed by a representative of this paper. Gen. Hartwell is home from the United States and has been in Washington and New York. To vary the usual program of the period in cases of this sort, the first question was concerning cable instead of re annexation. In New York, General Hartwell met General Scrymser, of the Pacific Cable Company. This is the corporation in which J. Pierpont Morgan is interested with other well known capitalistic colleagues. On the subject General Scrymser said that they expected to have a line in operation between the California coast and the Hawaiian Islands with a year or 18 months. This is to be one branch or section of a new system or arrangement. The amalgamation or finished new route or routes of communication will include communication with Japan and China, with New Zealand and Australia, with the Islands of the South Pacific and with Vladivostock and the Siberian telegraph lines. For himself, General Hartwell did not have much to say upon this subject, merely stating what had been told to him in New York. It is well known that the Honolulu man is in rapport with all cable planning and it is more than half suspected that he could speak by the card in the premises if he chose. The fact that he has been in New York talking cable is significant in connection with his associations in this field of enterprise, and taken with recent mail advices indicating that a day of cable activity in the Pacific is close at hand.

In Washington, General Hartwell had the pleasure of a chat with Speaker Reed, but did not talk Hawaii or Hawaiian affairs to the master of the House. This was merely a friendly meeting at which the visitor from Hawaii stated in the beginning that he was not on hand to talk annexation. The two gentlemen had met many times before. General Hartwell likely felt that if the Speaker desired information on Hawaii it would be solicited. Speaker Reed is keenly alive to the weight of the pending issue in the United States and to the import of the stupendous questions which Congress is being called upon to handle.

General Hartwell sent his card to Senator Hoar in the rooms of the Judiciary Committee near the Senate chamber in the Capitol Building. A prompt reply inviting an immediate call was the result. Senator Hoar had evidently been looking for just a man as had sent the card. General Hartwell was quietly, but almost literally put upon the witness stand and kept there for a full three-quarters of an hour. The General did not say so in these words, but it was clear from his remarks on the interview that he was asked about as many questions during his visit to the committee room as he himself cares to put in a court room during the same length of time. The inquiries were close and searching, and naturally were of such a nature as a man of the ability and position of Senator Hoar would lodge. He wanted to know all about the natives and about the various reform movements and leading incidents that had finally reached a climax in the establishment of the Republic. Senator Hoar's father, by the way, was an extreme abolitionist and was very prominent in that political wing in its very earliest days. During this portion of the examination (relating to the native or monarchical Government) and at its end, Senator Hoar endorsed the course of those who had established the new order. The Senator was most particular and careful and thorough when speaking light concerning the actual military or strategic value of the Islands as a portion of the United States. General Hartwell is satisfied for himself that Senator Hoar is paying most attention to the value of the Islands as an American outpost. The veteran Republican is weighing and considering this feature with the greatest care. It might almost be said that his ultimate determination as to his attitude toward the whole question hinges on his investigation along the line of the military worth of the Islands.

General Alger, Secretary of War, Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Roosevelt, his assistant, as well as General Miles, commander of the Army of the United States, were all very pleasant to General Hartwell and all earnestly concerned as to the future of the Islands. All of these gentlemen, who certainly form a group of representative Americans are ardent annexationists. Mr. Fairbanks, the new Senator from Indiana, is said to be an annexationist of the pronounced type and his colleague, Mr. Turpie, may be friendly to the treaty.

That it had been decided to have first or initial consideration of the treaty in executive session of the Senate, is regarded by General Hartwell as an opening victory for the annexation forces, for the reason that this was their program suggested and advocated by them against opposition. There is very wide and very general interest in the subject of annexation for Hawaiian Islands.

Judge Hartwell said he did not attach much significance to the train talk. All who had spoken to him while he was travelling were in favor of annexation. He says this was to him only natural, as opponents would scarcely seek him out to give him their views.

The Hawaiians had reached Washington and were all at a well known hotel when General Hartwell was in the Capital. He remarks that they will have no trouble in getting a full hearing. They have sympathizers in both branches of Congress who will see that they are permitted to have their full say under the most favorable circumstances. General Hartwell dined with an old college chum who is a member of the House and asked if the Democratic members, of which the acquaintance is one, had caucussed upon the Hawaiian question. The reply was that they had not and later it was learned that they had decided not to handle this particular question in caucus if possible to avoid this course. This simply shows that there is too much division to force united action, excepting an extreme situation developed as the session progresses.

Mr. Thurston is working very hard. He is called to different parts of the country to make addresses and occupies the remainder of his time in the preparation and distribution of literature. Much result has been shown from his efforts. Minister Hatch and Secretary Castle of the Legation at Washington are laboring earnestly at all hours and are pleased with the outlook. The Legation is in the Arlington hotel and may be said to be well located. Mr. Castle lives in the same hotel.

General Hartwell concludes that it is likely the treaty may be disposed of, or that one stage of its consideration may be had in executive session of the Senate. The Honolulu man believes that the discussion will be lengthy, that the entire ground will be gone over in detail. There is to be the very fullest debate. Not all of the debate can be confined to executive session, for the reason that some of the Senators will be anxious to be heard publicly. General Hartwell is one of the latter-day Americans who have faith and confidence in the Senate of the United States. He scorns the talk of purchase of its members or of the possibility of its being any sort of undue influence over them.

BENNINGTON WON.

Baltimore Men Beaten in Three Straight Races.

The Baltimore siren shrieked in vain Saturday forenoon and the sweetness therefor was lost on the marine air, for in the three aquatic events—the cutter, ash lighter and dingey races—her crews were badly beaten by the men from the Bennington.

First race—Ten-oared cutter. The Bennington boat shot ahead at the start and kept increasing the distance between the two boats all the way out around the spar buoy, coming in a full minute ahead. At the end, the Bennington men seemed perfectly fresh while the Baltimores showed signs of fatigue, this partly on account of their boat being the heavier of the two.

Second race—Ash lighters propelled by ten scoop shovels and two steering oars. The course was from the bow of the Bennington around the buoy off the railroad wharf and return. The Bennington men pulled an even and telling stroke, while the Baltimores were very erratic. The former won easily.

Third race—Dingey (four oars). The course was out around the buoy at the entrance to the channel and return. The Baltimores had the lead and kept it until the home stretch, when their choppy stroke began to tell and the Benningtons forged slowly ahead, winning by about .20 seconds.

After the third race field sports of all kind were indulged in aboard the Baltimore.

Wray Remembered.

When Wray Taylor, organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, went to the organ at the early service, Christmas morning, to play the opening prelude, he found on the organ desk a large and beautifully bound organ copy of hymns, ancient and modern with music and words. On the inside was the following: "Wray Taylor, F. C. O., a Christmas present from the two surpliced choirs singing in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Christmas 1897." The book is 11x14 inches and the recipient is very proud of it.

S. S. "Kahului" Lost.

Machinery of the S. S. Cleveland, formerly the Hawaiian ship "Kahului," broke down and in a gale she was driven ashore in Barclay bay and is probably a total loss. It is believed about 15 lives were lost from the boats. Capt. Hall reached shore.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some la grippe, we have never yet learned reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Olagah, Ind. Tex. Chet.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith and Co., agents and his representation to one of the Con-

IS TO GET MONEY

One of the Train of 1895 Claimants to be Paid.

JAMES DUREEL THE MAN

A Naturalized American—His Part and Arrest—Was a Talk—A Legislative Measure.

Of the many personal claims against the Republic of Hawaii growing out of transactions during the revolution of 1895, one, it is believed, will be set in favor of the plaintiff. It is expected that the Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation to be used in reimbursing or applying balm to the wounded feelings of James Dureel.

The man thus favored out of the great number alleging grievances and urging for relief measures is not here now. He dropped out of sight many months ago. Dureel was a naturalized American. He was born in one of the South American countries and was a dark-skinned fellow. He came within the meshes of Marshal Hitchcock's dragnet very early in the disturbance of January, 1895. Dureel was arrested on the 9th of the month, the first incident of the uprising having occurred on the evening of the 6th.

Dureel came to Honolulu as a steerage passenger on the Canadian-Australian liner *Warrimoo* in September, 1894. For a time he was employed as a cook at the Arlington Hotel, he being a kitchen mechanic by profession. In a few weeks he branched out as the proprietor of a refreshment stand. The place was on the Queen Emma Hall premises, at the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets. Dureel made his little stand a sort of headquarters for small conspirators and the fa gamblers. A che fa game was conducted in the small back room, Dureel writing the tickets. The man found his business a discouraging affair financially and grumbled all the time, blaming the successors to the monarchy for the hard times. He talked restoration and plotting fiercely and was very indiscreet about it, venting his opinions in the frankest of terms to all comers. He advised natives and others to make an effort to win back the good old times. Some of the men who were watching Dureel made him out about as blood thirsty as an ardent disciple of the commune. The fellow was quite well informed on the issues as stated in the circles of the corner gossips and late-sleeping loafers. He could recite alleged wrongs at the hands of the missionaries for hours at a time. In fact he had little else to do. Dureel claimed to have had all sorts of experiences in shaping the destinies of countries and likely made a great impression with the men who loitered about his place.

So many stories had been brought to police headquarters concerning the ferocious utterances of the South American that Marshal Hitchcock and his immediate staff thought they had landed quite a prize when the loud-mouthed black fellow was behind the bars at Oahu prison. In Dureel's suit against the Government he claims that he was thrown into a cell and was without food or covering for more than 24 hours. This is denied on direct testimony and from the further showing that each cell was provided with hammocks and blankets and that rations were served as a matter of routine. Further, the political prisoners, on account of their offending and the variety of nationalities involved, were given better fare and more attention than the ordinary boarders in the Reef establishment.

It seems that Dureel is to get money at this day, if the Legislature is willing, chiefly because he was such an accomplished talker, and natural actor. He made the ordinary secret service men and even some of those on the "Seats of the Mighty" believe that he was a repository of information that would do a great deal in the direction of clearing away some of the deep mystery surrounding several phases of several chapters of the revolution. The Marshal at that time, who is now Circuit Judge on the Island of Hawaii, was perhaps not the only one in authority who thought that Dureel, if he could be induced or forced to talk, could furnish the key to some of the deepest and most troublesome puzzles that worried the law and order and good government people. A determined effort was made to secure from Dureel information that it was fair to believe or assume he possessed. The man was not tortured, but the task of making him talk was gone about in a decisive manner. It developed that Dureel, like many others prominent both before and after the uprising, was a mere braggart, talking glibly of things of which he knew nothing whatever, and presenting, when brought to a standstill, the spectacle of a man whose mouth had made much trouble for him.

Dureel was kept in Oahu prison about five weeks. Instead of again taking possession of his little store he sought employment as a cook and oddly enough was engaged in that capacity at the barracks. While here, it is said, he whispered like one of the villains in "Tom Sawyer" that he would now have an opportunity to get even with the Republic by poisoning all the soldiers in one batch, giving the undertakers a memorable job. He of course did not do this, nor attempt it so far as is known positively. In time Dureel's stock was sold at auction under rent constraint process and realized less than \$20, whereas the man had claimed that in a business way he had been injured many thousands of dollars. He made

suits. Dureel left, no one knows just when. No one is certain where he went, but he will probably materialize soon enough now that there is a prospect for getting some money from the Government.

As the reporter for the Advertiser understands it, without getting any information from State house people on the subject, Dureel's is the only one of the many claims that has been or will be substantially recognized by the Government and this one only for the reason that the man was treated harshly while Marshal Hitchcock was looking for information.

ANDREW WELCH.

Hawaiian Bark Came Near Being Piled Ashore.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, the same vessel that ran afoul of Dr. Rosenau and the port quarantine regulations, had an escape from something even more formidable than the little Federal doctor. When Pilot Haskell first took charge of the ship he essayed to take her across the bar, but was obliged to wear ship and run out again. They ran faster and further than they reckoned. It was thick as well as stormy and, when they had every reason to believe they had plenty of sea room, the Parallones suddenly loomed up ahead of them, not a biscuit throw away. Captain Haskell realized the situation in a moment and, by his prompt action, saved the vessel from certain destruction. He had to crowd on sail in order to get away from the dangerous rocks, but before he got out of the tight place the Andrew Welch had split the flying jib and carried away a topgallant sail.—S. F. Chronicle.

Bluejacket Hurt.

Joseph, a colored bluejacket of the U. S. Bennington sustained a severe accident while riding in the vicinity of Kapiolani park Saturday afternoon. He was riding a livery stable horse and was galloping around the turn to Ma-kee Island when the girth broke and he fell to the ground with the saddle. His left arm struck the ground in such a manner as to cause a bad break. He was picked up by some of his mates and sent to the hospital.

At Kawaiahao.

The regular quarterly exercises of the Kawaiahao Sunday schools took place in Kawaiahao church yesterday morning, the regular sermon giving place to these. The feature of most interest was a class of Gilbert Islands boys and girls, 36 in all, who sang in four different languages of the South Seas. This is the first time that a class of the kind has ever been formed here. Credit is due a Samoan who is the teacher of the little Gilbert Islanders.

Gold Medals.

Lieutenant Ledewig of Company F, N. G. H. and Sergeant Burnette of Company D, won gold medals at Kakaoa butts yesterday morning. About 20 silver and bronze bars were scored.

On Friday the Police and Oahu jail guards had a match at Iwilei and the Police won by a score of 375 to 370.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hawaiian: Clarence Berkford, C. F. Paget, England; G. B. Swayne, New York; F. D. Stinson, Albert Graff, Philadelphia; L. F. Prentiss, Cleveland O.; W. H. Hitts, San Diego, Cal.

Arlington: W. H. Neal, Koloa, Kauai; Dr. H. R. Pentreath, England; R. J. Putnam, Ewa; J. Sweaton, Kahuku.

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At Kawaiahao.

The regular

A FINE BULLETIN

Valuable Contribution on Agriculture in the Islands.

QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED

**Vanilla Bean—Best Citrus Trees.
Lanai as An Ideal Station for Hawaii—Interest of Forestry.**

Mr. Allan Herbert, as a member of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, will continue to contribute, from time to time, articles in the interest of agriculture. He desires to say that he is making preparations to have the Agriculture and Forestry Bulletin issued in pamphlet form, handy for filing away for reference. Several gentlemen, whose knowledge of horticulture and agriculture on the Hawaiian Islands entitles them to be heard, will contribute to the pamphlet, which it is hoped will be a valuable aid to people whose business is with the soil.

The pamphlet, which will have a title suggestive of its mission, will be issued regularly, at least once a month and often if it is deemed practicable. Announcements regarding the publication will be made soon in the Oahu and Hawaii newspapers, whose help in the matter is solicited.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Olaa"—The Vanilla bean ought to thrive in the moist-warm climate at Olaa, climbing on the large native trees that are left standing among the coffee. The vanilla is a genus of tropical climbing orchid and is one of the most important of the whole family of orchids on account of the commercial value of its fruit in the manufacture of the extract which is so universally used.

The writer has grown it with success at Waikiki and produced vanilla pods four to five inches long. You can grow it in your garden in Honolulu, if planted in a warm, shady, sheltered place. It is a beautiful climbing orchid with bright, fleshy leaves, and has a small insignificant white flower, succeeded by pods. We shall be more than delighted to give any one what little information we have about this plant.

"Higgins"—The best citrus trees come from Southern California. Trees that you order from San Francisco will have to come from there any way. Oranges, lemons and tomatoes will thrive in your district. The lime you can plant from seed, and get better trees than you could import. Do not waste your time and labor on seedlings, as they will not come true, unless you have a nursery and a skilled gardener. You can get two-year-old trees grafted or budded for from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, delivered in Hilo. We can give you the address of dealers that we can recommend. The trees will be fumigated in a tent before they are shipped.

"Maui"—The regulations of the Bureau of Agriculture allow trees and plants to be shipped in transit to any port of the Islands via Honolulu, subject to the usual inspection. These will be forwarded or condemned as the case may be.

"Puna"—You can make more money on the shallow dry land you describe by planting cocoanuts, the commercial Smyrna date, cotton, tobacco, etc. In our pamphlet there will be a department, or Bureau of Information, in which will be told, how to get reliable seeds.

"Hilo"—The commercial date grows from seed as readily as coffee.

In regard to cocoanuts from Samoa, we can give you the address of a reliable party there, or will order them if you so desire.

"Kauai"—Our Professor Koebel will visit after his arrival here.

"Lanai"—Papaya seed, sunflower and other bright and beautiful flower seeds to cheer you, and choice vegetable seeds.

What an ideal place Lanai would be for small and large farmers on a co-operative system. What a lot of happy and prosperous people by united effort could settle on that productive island. This could not be attained by the detached effort of individuals. In the writer's country (Sweden) they have an agricultural credit association to prevent the small land owners from falling into the hands of the money lenders. They advance money only for the purpose of agricultural benefits, and the society sees that the money is expended for the purpose for which the advance was made. This society has an experienced scientist to visit the small land owners once a month or perhaps oftener to teach them new methods in agriculture.

All sorts of labor saving implements and better breeds of cattle are bought through this association.

SOME GENERAL NOTES.

A number of answers to correspondence are left over for the next bulletin.

The principal object of our November visit to Hawaii was to select a suitable location for a Government Experimental Station and Nursery. Such a station with a competent chemist in charge would be of inestimable value to both new and old settlers. From such a station, fruit, forest and ornamental trees could be distributed.

This would be the first step towards replenishing our forests. We would suggest that an avenue of trees be planted at once, two rows on each side of the now excellent Government road through Hamakua, Kohala, and over the Waimea plains. The trees might be planted twenty feet apart with ten feet between the rows. For this work we need not wait for nursery stock,

as the koa and a number of native trees grow readily from seed. An ordinary laborer can dig thirty to thirty-five holes, three feet square per day. Put the subsoil in the bottom and fill up the hole. Let it lie a few days to sweeten. The next man can put in seed (three) in four or five hundreds of these hills or holes a day.

In six months, under proper conditions, you will have a tree that will not cost five cents. The planters and land owners along this highway ought to assist the Government in this good work. The Hiloites in particular have received their full share of benefits in the way of roads from our Government. We rode thirty miles in one direction and twenty miles in another from Hilo, over a better road than any that we have traveled over in the country districts of California.

On our visit to Kauai it was our good fortune to have manager Wolters of the Lihue plantation take us through the new forest. There are 600 acres, planted principally in native trees, such as koa, kou, hau, ohia, iron wood, gum, etc. The trees are planted twenty feet apart. It was a beautiful sight to see this new forest of young green trees two, three and four years old. Mr. Wolters said they plant two to three hundred of acres a year as well as doing the work of laying out roads on avenues forty feet wide through the forest. These trees are planted at very little cost. The work of a common laborer for one day is thirty-five to forty hours, and the next man plants three seeds each in three or four hundred holes. The seed costs nothing as they grow on the land.

AVAILABLE LAND.

We notice with regret that on Hawaii as on Oahu, the Government has so little available first-class agricultural land. Most of the best lands are under long leases to plantations or are owned by wealthy individuals and held for speculative purposes. They are not being cultivated or improved as they should be; consequently they are not contributing even a reasonable proportion towards the expenses of Government. If this policy of large holders continues the influx of investors to Honolulu and Hilo will soon be checked.

The Waialae plantation has a 22 or 24 years' lease of 90,000 acres or more from the Government. The land is within the neighborhood of Hilo. The Government should not delay making fair and honorable propositions to have the unimproved land under this lease cancelled and divided. Of course a large area of this land is worthless. It is probable, however, that there are 10,000 acres now unimproved that could be used for horticulture.

At Pihonua there are 54,000 acres of Government land under twenty years' lease to John Baker. Mr. Frank Winter took us to this land, adjoining the Hilo Sugar Company's estate. On account of the large trees and dense undergrowth we could not examine it in detail, but we could see an immense crater-like flat or plateau, and we were told by the head luna of the Hilo plantation and by Mr. Winter that this flat contained 10,000 acres or more of that kind of land. We saw a ditch run into this Baker land by the plantation to obtain water. Here the depth of the soil was some eight or ten feet, and of the richest kind. In our opinion this land is equal to the best we saw at Olaa, if not superior on account of its flatness and the fact that it is only four or five miles from the town of Hilo. On the Hamakua side of the 54,000 acres Mr. Baker has a large cattle run which is one of the causes of the gradual destruction of the beautiful forest. This lease the Government should purchase and divide up for small settlers.

Hawaiian Stocks.

A dispatch from New York of the 9th says that the stock of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was called on the Stock Exchange in the unlisted department for the first time today. It sold on the exchange from 25 to 27.

Our Land Act of 1895 is excellent and the terms upon which land can be obtained are most liberal and encouraging. Yet, to a man without money, these lands are absolutely valueless. In our next bulletin or in our report to the Minister of the Interior, we shall give our views more in detail concerning the working of the Homestead Act, Land Monopoly, etc.

We have read with great interest Mr. K. S. Gjerdum's able and instructive article on forestry. In his report to the forestry committee, he writes:

"Let this association take the initiatory steps; let all the members of our association stand one by another and do their share on their own lands." We only hope Mr. Gjerdum will follow Carl Wolters' example.

The writer will be one of twenty men who will pay the round trip passage to Paris in 1900 of anyone who will systematically plant and maintain 600 acres of forest on his own land or on that of the Government, under lease, on the plan on which the Lihue forest is planted. No doubt a hundred clubs similar to the one suggested could be formed. What an enviable position such a man would have in Paris when introduced as the man from Hawaii who made 180,000 trees grow where none grew before.

Mr. W. M. Giffard, chairman of the Committee on Forestry, deserves great credit for the interest he takes in this good work, and we hope he will instruct the managers on plantations under his firm's control to plant forest trees.

A. HERBERT.

RABBITS.**Text of the Existing Law Concerning These Animals.**

Following is the law of 1890 on the subject of rabbits here. It is proposed to amend and make more stringent this statute. Rabbits are being brought in lately quite often and the fear has been expressed many times that they will get into the lantana and become a pest.

The keeping and breeding of rabbits in the various Islands of the Hawaiian Kingdom is hereby prohibited.

Any person who shall keep or shall maintain for breeding and rabbits in any of the Islands of the Hawaiian Kingdom is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100

for the first offense and upon conviction thereof a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two months.

Any police officer or other officer of the peace is hereby authorized to destroy any rabbit found in this kingdom and no officer destroying any rabbits shall be liable for any damages for such destruction to any person claiming the ownership of such animals, provided that no officer shall enter in any inhabited enclosure for the purpose of taking or destroying any rabbits, without authority of law under a warrant duly issued.

This act shall not apply to any person raising rabbits when such rabbits are kept in a confined state and only intended or kept as pet animals.

MARY GREEN.

Speaks at Cleveland O., of Missionary Work Here.

Miss Mary Green has recently visited Cleveland, O., and this is part of what the Plaindealer newspaper tells of an address by the Honolulu lady at the First Congregational church:

Miss Green spoke of the work of the missionaries in Hawaii and declared that one of the most discouraging things she had to contend with in her work among the natives is the fact that so many dissolute Americans go to Hawaii and set a bad example to the natives. Another serious difficulty is the fact that so many of the natives are addicted to drink. She said that they had their own native drinks and had learned to use European and Japanese drinks besides. Before giving her address Miss Green repeated the Lord's prayer in the Hawaiian tongue.

City of Peking.

The P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith commander, arrived and anchored off port very early Christmas morning. At daylight she hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf with 14 cabin passengers and small cargo of freight from San Francisco. On account of the large amount of coal it was necessary to take on, the Peking did not get away until midnight Saturday. The present is the century voyage of the Peking. She has had but one accident during her time of service. Her shaft broke several years ago and she was delayed 13 days. During the time the Peking has been in commission, she has burned 276,697 tons of coal, her engines have made 306,107,379 revolutions and she has traveled 1,306,010 miles. Caesar Christian, a quartermaster on the first trip, is still on the Peking. There have been 12 commanders and nine chief engineers on the steamers since her first trip.

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Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Moana and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED**Blood Mixture**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blister Sores or Pimples on the Face, Cures Ulcerous Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s, 3s, and cases containing six times the quantity, 1s, each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the greatest of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

Are warranted in the work, and all supplies sent Free from Manufacturer, and appear at 30 years. In boxes of 1 lb. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 28, 1897

ANNEXATION NOTES.

The mails bring no definite news regarding the ratification of the treaty. But it is clear enough that a fight is on, in the Senate. Whether or not the annexation leaders of that body have concluded that the two-thirds vote cannot be had, and will fall back to the well fortified line of a joint resolution, cannot be answered with any assurance of accuracy. The situation is about as it was predicted, last summer in Washington, that it would be, by several old veterans, who strongly believed in annexation, but in a most exasperating way, kept their heads cool.

But the dispatches, as usual, are a little sensational, and must be read with allowances. The men who insist on bracing up on an annexation stimulants will of course be rather depressed, but the men who are regulars in the annexation campaign, will not lose their nerves or courage.

The sugar beet men have opened a literary bureau in New York City, and are now firing all along the line. It is quite evident that they intend to deluge Congress with petitions against annexation. The craze for raising beets is now raging in some of the Middle and Atlantic States, and the prospects for their cultivation bring the relations of these Islands to the United States in more or less prominence.

The dispatches seem to settle the question of Senator Hoar's opposition to annexation. When the dispatch to the N. Y. Herald was received here, announcing that the two-thirds vote for ratification was secured, the few cool headed annexationists here, knowing the situation in Washington, hardly believed that it was true, but for us to have seriously doubted it, at the time, would have set the parrot to madly shrieking: "you're an anti-annexationist." So the truth about it had to come from Washington itself, and it creates an unnecessary reaction here.

The refusal of Senator Hoar to favor annexation is due to several causes, some of which have influenced the Springfield Republican, the most influential newspaper in the State, outside of Boston, in its opposition to annexation. But the Senator probably refuses to follow President McKinley's policy. He has always been a firm advocate of negro suffrage.

Any one who reads between the lines, can see that certain "silver" influences are at work.

But the Cuban affair may possibly aid annexation more than all other influences. If Spain in her final desperation should say to the United States: "You are encouraging the insurrection, now take the island, and pay us \$500,000,000," the Americans would logically be forced to take her. That would, of course, carry Hawaiian annexation with it. Or, the friends of Cuba may offer to aid Hawaiian annexation, if the President will brace up on Cuban affairs. "About this time," as the almanacs say, "the unexpected may happen."

THE "NATION" CANNOT GOVERN HAWAII.

The Nation, N. Y., devotes much space to the growing question in America: "How to govern Hawaii." From a theoretical stand point, and in view of the habits and thoughts of the American people, it is an important question for them to answer, and the answer may be a serious matter to us. We are here more interested in annexation.

Dr. Gulick on the other hand

says: "Such civilization as has proceeded, and the sentiment of the community is that we keep the question "under the tables." Moreover, the American Statesman must settle the question for themselves. But it is now, however, coming to the front in Congress.

The Nation quotes from the Gazette and then states its point, that the United States has heretofore only annexed communities capable of self-government and it correctly cites the various territorial law on the subject of the voting franchise. Then, it says, the committee of the Hawaiian Senate reported that "good government cannot be permanently maintained in these Islands, without an assistance from without." It asks how can you admit Hawaii, if it cannot govern itself? It continues: "The theory of our Government from the ordinances of 1787 down, has been that the expansion of the United States was to be solely by the addition of self-governing communities to self-governing communities."

The Nation is ignorant of the political history of its own people. In the first place they deliberately struck out self-government by the negro. Next, in the annexation of Texas, populated with Mexican "greasers;" in the annexation of California, with its entire population of "greasers;" in the annexation of the entire Gadsden purchase, with a vast majority of "greasers;" in the annexation of Alaska, with nine-tenths of its population made up of Indians, they announced no such principles whatever.

The present exclusion of New Mexico from Statehood is done on the ground of the low character of the "greaser" population, but the territory was annexed. So the Nation plainly contradicts American history. The United States wanted additional territory and took it, without any discussion of the principles of self-government. Perhaps the Nation is able to point to some record regarding Alaska, which will disclose this principle. These territories were governed, not always wisely or well, until they became capable of self-government, such as it is.

The Nation hates annexation, and it offers any reason, good, bad and indifferent, in opposition to it. It proposes to put as many difficulties in the way of it, as it can contrive to discover. It is the spirit of the old darky in Charleston, who was opposed to paying his debts, and, when dunne on the street corner by another old darky for a debt of \$1 replied: "I know I've got de money in de bank to pay yer. But I've got to go dare, 'nd I've got to get a check, 'nd I've got to write on hit, and I've got to superscription my name, 'nd den I've got to 'dentity yer, and I've got to lose mutchous business while I've away from de corner. No sab, it ain't practicable to pay dat debt."

Barring out any difficulties arising under the American constitution, and some will probably arise, there is no reason why the great Republic cannot find a way to wisely govern these Islands. Its way may not be our way, and in the event of annexation, there will be some howling about it. But we shall take the bitter with the sweet.

TWO SERMONS.

The sermon by Dr. Hyde, which we published yesterday, and the sermon by Rev. Mr. Gulick, which we published several weeks ago, both of them relating to Japanese civilization and religion, bring out in sharp contrast the differences between the old and the new schools of theological thought.

Mr. Gulick says: "We are coming to see that ethical truth and noble aspirations are to be found in no small degree in other than Christian lands," and "the religion of Christ to the religions of Japan is primarily not one of destruction but fulfillment."

Dr. Hyde on the other hand

says: "Such civilization as has for so many centuries been brought out in Japan is not in accordance with the Divine arrangements and the holy appointments ordained for a redeemed humanity," and "Christianity is exclusive, not inclusive." The theologians lock horns. Mr. Gulick believes in an evolution of humanity, in which all things work together for good. Dr. Hyde believes that in Japan, at least, things are not worked out in accordance with Divine law. That is to say, that for some reason or other the Almighty has a limited influence in Japan.

"To deny that the Creator has knowledge of, and through his universal laws, permits and even directs, the course of every human event is to deny His presence. That is atheism." (Junkin).

We quote, but do not endorse entirely the sentiment.

If any course of human events proceeds: "not in accordance with the Divine arrangements," then how does it proceed? That is an ancient question. Mr. Gulick and the "new school" say all things do proceed under Divine rule, and so do the ethical beliefs and aspirations of the Orientals. Even the Presbyterian missionary, returning from China, at the time of the Chinese outrages in Denver, exclaimed: "let no one despise the morals and character of the Chinese."

Bancroft, the historian, after a life-time spent in the study of human events wrote: "At the foot of every page of history it is written 'God reigns.' " If our friend Dr. Hyde is correct, and things in Japan are not in accordance with Divine rule, would he declare: "At the foot of many pages of Japanese history it is written God does not reign?"

The layman, holding as many of us do, the greatest respect for Dr. Hyde and his associates, in unselfish work, still complain and do so bitterly, that the "ordained" enlisted regulars, soldiers of the Cross, instead of keeping step to the music of one belief or Creed, with the solid tread of a perfect discipline, are constantly falling out of line, cross firing into each other, and as the boys say: "getting between each others legs." The quick witted Japanese note the irregular movements of the columns that follow the Banner, and see that it is Spanish-American military tactics, squad fighting without a general.

THE YALE-HARVARD DEBATE.

Ample texts of the Yale-Harvard debate have reached us, and they indicate a singular grasp of the subject, on both sides. There was an entire absence of spread-eagleism in the speeches. One of the Yale boys informs us that Yale was strong in its ready and vigorous rebuttal. The Harvard Crimson says: "Harvard's set speeches were much superior to Yale's, but Yale's delivery was better than Harvard's for the first time. Yale won by her splendid rebuttals, where her points were clearly brought out in criticism of Harvard's set speeches." The decision of the referees in such debates is not in any way confined to the merits of the question.

But the curious feature of the discussion by these college youngsters is that developed with remarkable sharpness, on the part of Yale; the danger of the strategic argument in favor of annexation. We say "danger," because the argument, when pressed on certain lines, compels the American people to face, not the simple question of Hawaiian annexation, but the infinitely more serious one of settling, in the Hawaiian question, whether or not the nation will now become a great naval power. It is more than that. Americans will not do things by halves. If the policy of becoming a formidable naval power is adopted, they will undertake to become the greatest, at whatever cost. The argument for the incomparable value of Hawaii, as a

strategic point, may be carried too far. The opposition newspapers are now quoting Captain Mahan against acquisition on the ground that it means more than annexation, it means a new policy of vast fortifications and a vast navy. Mahan says, and he is an enthusiast in favor of the annexation of these Islands: "People often say that such an island or harbor will give control of such a body of water. It is an utter, deplorable, ruinous mistake." He then shows how Napoleon lost the islands of Corfu, and Malta, because they were not supported by ships.

The inference from this statement is, that if Hawaii becomes an outpost of the United States, there must be a great navy to protect the outpost. It seems to many a startling proposition. We have not the "gall" to tell the Statesmen of the United States what their duties are in regard to the building of a navy. But it may be regretted that the "commercial" argument, the needs of America, in her future commerce in the Pacific, which call for the possession of Hawaii should not have been put in advance of the "strategic" argument.

One of the most influential Democratic Senators, who was indifferent about the matter said, last summer, that the argument for the future commercial advantages of America was exceedingly strong in favor of annexation, but if it meant great fortifications and navies, he did not believe that his own people were ready for such a radical policy.

It is, therefore, evident that the coming debate on the affair, may be one of the most serious and significant discussions that has ever taken place in Congress. It may not only settle the Hawaiian question, but be a declaration to the world of the final resolve of the people of America to push its commerce, and the power to protect it, far into the Pacific.

AN INJURIOUS STATEMENT.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of November 26th contains a statement made to the representative of that paper by Mr. C. A. Brown of this place, in these words: "Japan is pouring from 400 to 800 of its natives monthly through the gates of Honolulu, with evident intent to secure a Japanese majority of population."

Every one here knows that every Japanese laborer who has entered the country, since the rejection of immigrants in March, has come at the demand of the planters, and with the endorsement of the Board of Immigration. We believe in another system of labor, but if we must have Japanese immigration, there is little use in lying about it, or in playing "pea-nut politics" with the Americans—and very small pea-nuts at that. Aside from what the United States proposes to do, our policy must be open and honest.

We are not strong enough to permit our jingoes to father any duplicity on the Government, and we are not clever enough to succeed in it.

Regimental Luau.

There was a business meeting yesterday of the arrangement committee preparing for the Regimental Campfire to be given at the Drill Shed on Thursday evening of this week. It was decided that all members of the Regiment now in service would be admitted upon presenting themselves in uniform. Ex-members will be required to call at headquarters in the Bungalow and secure invitation cards. Otherwise they will not be admitted. Five tables will be run the entire length of the shed and 525 are to be seated in the main hall. The side rooms will be used if needed. A fine musical program has been prepared by Major Jones.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Gedstow, near Oxford, England, with the ruins of the nunnery where Henry II first saw Fair Rosamond and where Queen Elizabath put her to death, has just been sold at auction.

"KAHULUI" GONE

Steamer Well Known Here Wreck-

ed in the North.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST

Machinery Broke Down—Sailing in
a Heavy Storm in Barclay Bay—Was a Veteran.

The long, low, whaleback steamer Cleveland, well known here as the Kahului, was ashore in Barclay Sound, on the Northern coast when the City of Peking left San Francisco. The Cleveland may be saved, but about eighteen of crew and passengers are believed to have perished.

The Cleveland was going north from San Francisco. Her machinery went wrong and Captain Hall sailed her. A blow came on and continued for several days. The old steamer sailed well enough for ordinary weather, but the gale carried her ashore in Barclay Sound. It has long been the reputation of this locality that the sea is fiercer there than at any other place on the whole of the rough north coast. Capt. Hall was saved. So were a number of others who came off in ships' boats and Indian canoes to call assistance. Leaving the ship was in itself a perilous task. All of the people were transferred to boats safely at various times, but it is known positively that several of the boats were lost. There is still hope that that tidings may yet be had of some of them. The Indians looted the ship, going first for the liquor aboard.

It was as the Sirius that the Kahului came here for Hawaiian register and to establish a direct line from Maui to the coast. Only a couple of trips were made on the route. There was not enough business. The Kahului drifted about awhile as a tramp, then went to American register and took the name Cleveland. She was of iron and thirty years old. Every sailor or landsman who looked at her declared she was next thing to a coffin, but strangely enough the men who sailed in her at various times asserted she was a good sea boat, comfortable and with fair speed. She was rapid in her day, being of the cigar shape that at one time led all other types in pace. The first time the Cleveland was here she attracted great crowds to the waterfront.

"The whole trouble with the Cleveland," said Captain Nelson, in speaking of her loss, "was that the propeller got loose on the shaft, and being without power to withstand the storm and not enough sail power, the steamer became helpless. There was no better steamer on the coast than the Cleveland. She was constructed of iron of unusual strength and thickness and was a stanch sea-going vessel. When she was rung on the rocks at Trial Island, in Haro straits, off Vancouver Island, by the pilot, while she was loaded with coal, Captain Tyson, after discharging 200 tons of coal, brought the vessel to this city with her forward compartment full of water and eight plates damaged and the keel gone. When the vessel was placed on the dry dock the iron was found so tough that the chisels would hardly cut it and the work of repairing her was delayed in consequence."

No Addition.

There will not be any awarding of a contract at all for the proposed addition to the Station House. It is found there is not time to do the work within the law. The appropriation time limit will expire before the work could be sufficiently under way to allow the builder to get a fair share of his pay. While the building is sadly needed and while officials of the police department are greatly disappointed, there is no chance for the addition till next year. The plans were completed several months ago but there was delay for some reason in calling for tenders.

Up Goes Sugar.

Welch & Co. mention two sales of 96 raw centrifugals, fixing the market price and showing a fine advance. On the 14th inst. 6,500 tons went at 4 cents. The following day there was a private sale of 18,000 bags at 4 1/16.

Morgan sold at auction yesterday two shares of the new stock of Wailuku plantation at \$160.

Wedded 25 Years.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and wife on Sunday celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage. Quite a number of friends were at the family home and several fine presents were made to the highly esteemed couple. The pastor of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's and his wife are one of the most popular couples in the whole country and have the congratulations and best wishes of everybody.

New "Skippers."

Captain Gregory is now the merry skipper of the steamer Iwaihia which is to leave this week for Lahaina and Hamakua. His place on the Waialeale will be filled by Captain Parker who has been for many months master of the Inter-Island flagship Kaena.

He has therefore lost the title of "Commodore" and the honor now falls on Captain Wilson who has been acting in the capacity of third officer of the steamer Mikahala.

NAVAL NOTES.

Dingey Race Arranged—Show on the Flagship.

A dingey crew of officers of the U. S. S. Adams has challenged the U. S. S. Baltimore and Bennington to a race. The Baltimore has accepted the challenge and the race will occur on New Year's day. The Bennington officers have decided not to pull. The crews are as follows:

U. S. S. Baltimore—Lieut. Rodgers, coxswain; Assistant Engineer Price, stroke; Ensigns Hayward and McCormick and Dr. Hessler.

U. S. S. Adams—Lieut. Holcombe, coxswain; Lieut. George, Ensigns McLean, Fullinwider and England.

The two crews are already in training and will undoubtedly create a sensation on New Year's day.

The Baltimore Minstrel troupe will give a performance aboard the flagship on Saturday night, this for the benefit of the men and their friends. The program will be somewhat changed from that of last Saturday night.

The Baltimore Minstrel troupe did very well Saturday night. The total receipts were \$516.50. Of this amount, twenty per cent, or \$103.30 will be donated to the Strangers' Friend Society.

Refused Duty.

There was trouble on the bark Nuuanu yesterday afternoon and the result was that the Captain sent ashore for a police officer to remove Christiansen, a sailor who refused to turn to. It seems that Christiansen had been on a spree and was fined in the Police Court. Upon returning to the ship he had a dispute with Captain Josselyn and ended by refusing duty. Officer Kamaka was sent out and upon arrival at the boat landing with his prisoner, the latter was given into the charge of Harry Evans. Christiansen was locked up for investigation.

Police Court.

In the Police Court yesterday, Peter Lewis was fined \$10 and costs for assault and battery on his brother.

The case of Blumen, the Irmgard sailor who was accused of having fired two shots at A. von Berg, came up for trial but the only offense charged against him was that of drunkenness. To this he pled guilty and was fined the usual amount.

The majority of cases were those of drunkenness. The usual fine was imposed in some 20 or more cases.

Stone Warehouse.

The fine new stone warehouse at A. F. Cooke's fertilizer works in Iwilei, was completed yesterday and today will begin the work of placing therein the cargo of nitrate from the Encore which arrived here a few days since. The warehouse is a one-story building with dimensions, 100x50 and is the only stone structure in Iwilei.

Doing Business.

The new bank of Hawaii seemed to have a goodly number of customers at the counter yesterday between 9 and 4. The first check was from President Jones for \$500 as a present to the Hawaiian Board. The first deposit was made early and was by a resident who was a stranger to the bank officers.

Rhode Island physicians are trying to force the Sound steamboats to carry a ship's doctor on every trip. The medical societies also demand that ships engaged in lake and Atlantic coastwise trade employ regular physicians.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red

A MASONIC NIGHT

Installation Ceremonies and Banquet of No. 21.

JEWELS WERE PRESENTED

Paul Neumann was Toastmaster. Many Good Speeches—Some Music—Le Progres

Installation of the new officers of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., began at the Temple corner Alakea and Hotel at 7:30 last evening and ended a few minutes before midnight. The time till 9:30 was occupied in the ceremonies of the order usual to the transference of chairs from old to new men. The installing officers was Col. W. F. Allen, past master, who was assisted by Andrew Brown, past master and District Inspector. In the course of the closed session jewels were presented to Archie Gilliland, the retiring master and to Walter M. Giffard, for ten years, the treasurer. These are the new officers:

W. M.—Joseph M. Little.

S. W.—E. I. Spalding.

J. W.—J. M. Oat.

Treasurer—W. M. Giffard.

Secretary—H. J. Burniston.

S. D.—W. H. Wright.

J. D.—F. W. Whitney.

Stewards—J. A. Low, Fred. Goudie.

Tyler—H. Myhre.

All the space of two large ante-rooms was required for the banquet table. The dinner was one of the finest ever given in Honolulu. The decorations were a feature. There was a bill of fare or menu printed and a wine list that was not printed. The courses included oysters on the half shell, celery and fine pastries. J. W. Chapman was the caterer and he had a large corps of skilled waiters. Covers were laid for 110.

Paul Neumann, a member of No. 21, was toastmaster and made his usual signal success of the task. He was introduced at the cigar period by the new Worshipful Master, J. M. Little. Toastmaster Neumann said that if there was a generous aggregation was to be found anywhere in the world it was in a Hawaiian lodge. All comers were welcomed with open arms and each occasion was a gathering for the purpose of eating, drinking and making merry. Following the viands there was always on these festive occasions a certain amount of mental pabulum to be served. The toastmaster said he would not make a speech. He believed a conspiracy had been successfully carried out to keep him from making a speech by placing him as master of ceremonies. He could not forbear, however, to make a brief mention of the day. The Masonic patron saint, St. John, had been wise and sagacious in sandwiching in his festival day between Christmas and New Year's, when the hearts of all were in the best possible condition to awaken and respond to the sentiment of Peace on Earth, Glory to God and good will towards men. This was a leading tenet of Masonry and it was appropriate that the first toast should be to Masonry and that the response should come from one so capable and so well-known among Masons as Henry E. Cooper, a brother of Pacific Lodge.

Minister Cooper said that to him the word Masonry had more significance than any other word in the language. It inspired a belief in the Deity and a reverence for the Holy Name. It suggested at once the nearness and dearness of a Supreme guiding and ruling Being. It brought conviction of the idea of charity to all mankind. From the earliest ages men have worshipped a Deity. There is evidence abundant that belief in a Supreme Being has always existed. At times in history sects had become cruel and had resorted to coercion and even to torture to enforce their especial beliefs. It was at one of these crises that Masonry established an asylum where any good man of any form of belief would be welcome. From the inception or establishment of Masonry there has never yet issued by its authority an edict seeking to control or direct the form of worship by which a man should pay his devotions to the Supreme Being. The ancient brethren built temples and dedicated them to beneficial purposes and occupied them as halls of worship. At times the ceremonies used gave rise to the accusation that the Masons were idolatrous. All of the forms followed were expressions of praise of the omnipotent God. Solomon dedicated his temple to Jehovah. The belief in Deity is comforting and assuring. It is a testimony that the creation is not an accident. The fact that the belief in a God is inherent in Masonry may be accepted rather as evidence that the Supreme Being rules rather than as a result of the teaching to which the Fraternity is sworn. In their obligations the members of the craft are made the world over the foes of superstition, fanaticism, ignorance and kindred errors. The obligations are declarations against oppression, are pledged that justice shall be meted out to all, are promises to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and bind the wounds of the injured. Masonry is for the exercise of charity not only in alms, but by the helpful hand extended to the weak and erring. Masonry

admonishes its devotees and followers to treat not only Masons, but all men as brothers. The conduct of Masons should be such as to convince all that by becoming attached to the order its members have become better men.

"Our Lodge and the Newly Elected Officers," was the toast to which E. I. Spalding responded. He paid a glowing tribute to the incoming master and spoke with confidence of the other officers. He said they had chosen Brother Little to be the head of the organization, because the fidelity and earnestness he had shown in the past as a Mason and a man were guarantees of the future. The new master had not reached the chair by any short route, but had earned his promotion step by step in a useful Masonic career. It would be the endeavor of the new officers to make the lodge conspicuous by the excellence of its work and in the conduct of its members in the broader and nobler field of every day life. They would do their best to fulfill every duty as it was presented, to be subservient to masonic law and to maintain the existing happy relations with the local sister lodges. Mr. Spalding mentioned in flattering terms the retiring master, whose jewel, he said, had been well earned.

John Phillips of Pacific answered for "Our Sister Lodges" and was very happy in his remarks. He said that a year ago it had been remarked that the chasm was bridged. Since then he had come to the conclusion that there never had been a chasm. All had grown in numbers and influence and had gained strength in doing good.

Andrew Brown gave a song and was applauded.

A. F. Gilfillan replied for the "Grand Lodge of California." He said he was proud to belong to a subordinate lodge of a grand lodge having such a glorious record as the Grand Lodge of California. The latter is composed of as good timber as the world holds and has a history that is not less than grand. The pages of its record are filled with accounts of praiseworthy deeds. Its individual members have gained distinction. The California Grand Lodge is not equalled elsewhere.

A few brief remarks were made by J. M. Monsarrat for the "Retiring Officers." The speaker mentioned each station separately and declared the thanks of the lodge were due the men who had occupied them during the past year.

Justice Whiting was called upon to speak in behalf of "The Visiting Brethren" and was very pleasant in praise of the fraternity and hospitality of Hawaiian Lodges.

A piano solo that was much appreciated was given by Mr. Braddick.

Very eloquent was the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh for the sentiment "Brotherly Love," though he remarked that in addition to giving him a text the toastmaster had delivered half a discourse.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh said that from what he had heard during the evening he believed a sermon of Brotherly Love was in the breast of every Mason present. He believed that the sentiment should govern Masonry and all who belonged to the order. Fraternity should be exemplified with determination in every step of life and all dealings with all men. This was the thought that should possess all striving for admission to the grand lodge above and beyond this life. Masonry should present a solid phalanx fighting everything detrimental to honest human progress. The thought should be of first the true man and next the consistent Mason. The short sermon by Rev. Mr. Mackintosh make a marked impression on those present.

There was force and beauty and depth in the treatment of the theme "Charity" by Clarence M. White. He said that the motive should be considered. Charity was not in the mere giving. It was in the effort to promote the happiness of a fellow being. Charity is unobtrusive, yet overpowering. It is a mission the exercise of which is incumbent on all. It is the inspiration of courtesy and the basis of social amenities. Charity extended beyond the grave and through the boundless realms of eternity.

J. M. Little gave a song. The lodge is fortunate in having such vocalists as Messrs. Brown and Little.

In responding to the toast "The Ladies," Past Master M. E. Grossman, who was introduced as the very fitted brother for the topic, said:

"Worshipful Master, Mr. Toast Master and Brethren:—The ladies, are of great antiquity, but for heaven's sake never tell one of them so. The first authentic record we have of woman, was in the Garden of Eden. One Eve was produced from Adam's spare rib."

"Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1897.
Dear Santa Claus:—I am the little girl you brought to Papa and mama for a Christmas present six years ago in Waimea. I am very glad to know where to find you. I was afraid you would not come here as there were no children in this house last Christmas. I live at No. 134 Prospect street. There is not chimney on this house so big that you can get down, but we will not lock our doors and my room is the blue one upstairs. I hope you will be very kind to all the girls and boys and bring to me a big doll and bureau."

"Your little Christmas girl,
MURIEL GIBSON.
No. 134 Prospect Street."

"Emma Street makai of High School.

"Dear Santa Claus:—I hope you got my letter that I put under my bed for you last week. It was not there in the morning. Please make Mama well by Christmas if you can and send me the bicycle and pistol that I wrote for, and some lead soldiers like this one that Willie Morgan gave me."

"HAROLD GEAR."

Enclosed in this letter was a much battered lead soldier as a sample.

that is high, noble, sacred and grand embodied in her, and to aid, support and protect her, to watch over her and to provide her with every necessity and comfort is our aim. And so if time would permit legends could be sung of her. But I will simply say, Brethren, that it makes my heart glow within me, to respond to the toast, to 'The Ladies'.

"Who share our joy,
Sympathize with us in our sorrows
And who double our expenses.
God bless the Ladies."

There were protests when Mr. Neumann stated that the end of the program had been reached, but he made such arguments in support of this decision that the lodge was forced to yield. This was the "Tyler's Toast," given and answered standing and in silence:

"To all poor and distressed brothers, whithersoever dispersed around the globe."

"Auld Lang Syne" was given and an informal social of an hour or more followed.

At their meeting last evening Lodge Le Progres de la Oceania No. 124, A. and A. S. R., installed the following officers, Past Master, David Dayton, acting as installing officer:

Clarence M. White, W. M.
E. A. Williams, S. W.
John Buckley, J. W.
Theo. P. Severin, Secretary.
David Dayton, Treasurer.
David W. Crowley, S. D.
Louis J. Connelley, J. D.
Geo. Campion, Tyler.
E. D. Crane, I. G.

WRITES TO SANTA

Cleverness Shown in Preparing Missives.

Letters From All Parts of the Group—Prizes Go to a Pair of Honolulu Youngsters.

The many letters which the children wrote to Santa Claus and dropped in the box at Wall, Nichols Company's store were opened yesterday afternoon. R. G. Shingle, city editor of the Star, L. D. Timmons of the Bulletin and a representative of the Advertiser officiated as judges.

The letters were not confined to Honolulu alone but came from all parts of the Islands, although the majority were from this city. Two prizes were awarded, one for boys and one for girls. In the estimation of the judges, Harold Gear's letter to Santa Claus was by far the most original submitted by the boys. More difficulty was experienced in deciding upon the letters sent by the little girls. After considerable discussion the choice was finally sifted down to between two letters, those of Muriel Gibson and Claire Williams. Muriel Gibson's appeared to be the more quaint and unique of the two. It was decided to award the prize to her and to give Claire Williams honorable mention.

Special messenger was at once sent to Santa Claus with the result of the deliberations and he was asked to make an extra trip to Honolulu as he had promised.

The successful letters are printed below:

"Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1897.
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"Your little Christmas girl,
MURIEL GIBSON.
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"HAROLD GEAR."

Enclosed in this letter was a much battered lead soldier as a sample.

Sporting.

The baseball players and the bicycle riders are the working men of the week. These athletes are preparing for the contests of next Saturday, New Year's day. In the afternoon picked league ball teams captained by Harry Wilder and Al. Moore will play an exhibition game for the benefit of the Strangers' Friend Society. In the evening there will be a fine program of wheeling events at Cyclomere Park.

Dunwell the Man.

Through an error that it is unnecessary to explain, Durell was mentioned as the man who was to receive reimbursement for being arrested in January, 1895. The name should have been Dunwell, British subject, a dark fellow who is driving hack here at present.

Marshal Brown's new "hurry up" wagon will be a modern affair and may be built in Honolulu. It will be a double rig.

They are taught to regard everything

WITH THE Y. M. C. A.

The Physical Committee

Anxious for a Field.

Vote to Take a Lease of the Base Ball Grounds—Field Day Jan. 17—The Reception.

The Physical Committee of the Y. M. C. A. held a meeting in the Association hall last evening for the purpose of considering the proposition to lease the baseball grounds from the Hawaiian Baseball Association for the unexpired term of two years' lease for the purpose of using it in the interest of Y. M. C. A. athletics.

A short time ago the Y. M. C. A. addressed a letter to the Baseball Association in regard to the matter. The answer was received shortly afterwards and read at the meeting of the committee last evening. The Baseball Association grants the lease on the following conditions:

First—That all expenses of laying a track and fitting up the grounds, be paid by the Y. M. C. A.

Second—That the Baseball Association reserve the right to use the grounds for all scheduled games of baseball and for the Fourth of July of each of the two years.

Third—That all other times be at the disposal of the Y. M. C. A. and that 25 per cent. of the receipts at each series of events be handed to the Baseball Association in payment of the lease.

The committee decided to report favorably on the proposition at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. to be held next Monday night.

The Physical Committee further decided to hold a Field Day on January 17th. The various athletic organizations and individual athletes will be asked to take part and an effort will be made to get the teams into practice at once. M. A. Cheek will have charge of the Y. M. C. A. team.

The New Year's reception Saturday night, to the young men of the city will be a grand affair. No pains will be spared to make it a success. The reception will be from 12 to 2. A free lunch will be served by the lady friends of the association.

The concert set for Saturday night, has been changed to Monday, this on account of the counter-attraction of the bicycle races on Cyclomere Park. There were about 12 members of the orchestra out for practice in the association hall last night. They will give several pieces at the concert.

Monday next begins the week of prayer at the Y. M. C. A. A meeting will be held each day from 11 a. m. to 12 m.

Mr. Galen M. Fisher who is now on his way to Japan, will meet the committee and members of the Y. M. C. A. in the association hall at 7 o'clock Thursday evening. He will speak on some topic of interest.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar, 96 deg. centrifugals, 4c.

Saturday (New Year's day) will be observed as a Government holiday.

Tanks of all sizes from 500 to 10,000 gallons at low prices. E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Mrs. J. F. Bowler arranged a Christmas tree for the little ones at the Kalihi receiving station.

Waianae bested Pearl City in a baseball game at Waianae, Christmas day. The score was 19 to 6.

Captain Gibson of the U. S. S. Adams called at the Executive Building on Friday and was given the usual honors.

"Lookout" Charlie, at Diamond Head, received a purse as a Christmas present, Colonel Soper making the collection.

On Friday, the Supreme Court heard the appeal cases of the Makée Sugar Company and that of the Republic vs. H. Luning.

Ewa Plantation Company stockholders will meet on Friday next to consider the question of increase of the capital stock.

The children of the Second Congregational Sunday school of St. Andrew's Cathedral will have their Christmas tree this evening.

Col. and Mrs. George Macfarlane arrived from San Francisco on the City of Peking, Saturday. They are here for quite a while.

Dimond & Co. is displaying an immense line of the popular Primus kerosene oil gas stoves, ranges, ovens, furnaces, etc. Once used, always used.

The Interior Department learns from the several tenders that the rock crushers will cost about \$10,000. It is not known when the order will be given.

Melville Marx tells the Chronicle at San Francisco that the business of the Frawleys here was up to his expecta-

tions and that the trip paid handsomely.

Minister and Mrs. Sewall gave a Christmas tree for their little boy at the American Legion, Saturday evening. Quite a number of children were

The Gazette Company has issued its usual time table of the dates of arrival and departure of Foreign Mail Steamers from January to June, inclusive, 1898.

Messrs. W. E. Rowell and C. B. Dwight made a very quick trip to Maui and back last week. They left on the Claudine Thursday, inspected the new road in Makawao and got back on the Noeau Christmas day.

L. B. Kerr, the people's provider, gave the balance of his "Christmas Fair" goods at reduced rates for the balance of this week. "Attractive goods at attractive prices" is the motto at this popular Queen street store.

No foreign mail steamers will arrive at or depart from this port during the present week, nor until January

JAPAN MISSIONS

Dr. Hyde Gives Account of Observations in Orient.

STRENGTH OF CHRISTIAN FAITH**Insufficiency of Symbolism of Ancient Non-Spiritual Religions.**

Following is the sermon on "Mission Work in Japan," delivered by Rev. Chas. M. Hyde at Central Union Church Sunday evening, December 19, 1897. Rev. Dr. Hyde spoke from actual observation and the most careful study, having spent some months in Japan:

Revelation 21:24. "And the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it."

"In the beginning," so reads the record of Holy Scripture in its opening verse in the book of Genesis, "God created the heavens and the earth."

In the closing chapters of Holy Writ in the book of the Revelation, we look through the eyes of the Seer of Patmos upon new heavens and a new earth. "Behold, I make all things new," is the declaration of the Divine purpose as it reaches the era of its consummation.

There follows a symbolic representation of a glorified humanity, dwelling in a universe of which the Divine presence is constantly and clearly manifested. A city, not a garden,—is the destined abode of a redeemed humanity. But it is not a social order, that is the outgrowth of mere natural forces. "The heavenly Jerusalem" descends from heaven in all the perfectness of its organization.

In accordance with the divine purpose, and not as the product of mere human endeavor, there comes into being a new state of society. It is not new, in the sense of being utterly dissociated with what preceded. It is a new heavens, and a new earth, that we recognize as objects familiar to our vision, but with a new lustre in appearance, a new style of operation.

How often is such an experience vouchsafed in conversion, as the foretaste of this heavenly vision. When the soul, from whose spiritual eyes, as from the Apostle Paul's there have dropped "as it were, scales," through the work of the Regenerate Spirit, has entered upon a life of faith in the Redeeming God, it seems as if the whole universe were new. The very air seems instinct with life and light.

Friendship seems to have a new charm, unknown before. To be of service to others brings a heaven of delight into the soul. The idea of God assuring the soul of His forgiving and sanctifying love, seems like giving to the soul a new sense, to see the spiritual pervading and ensphering the material.

We speak of the American Continent as a New World, revealed by the genius of Columbus to the peoples of Europe, and to the geographical science of his day. Yet to every voyager, sailing from his own familiar shores across the trackless ocean, the coast line that rises from out the waves of some as yet unvisited region, looms up in all the strangeness of its own novelty, while after all it is land, land in its familiar form.

The birth night of the Christ-child

was like the birth night of any other child in its merely physical phenomena, but in its relations to the history of humanity, and in its attendant strange occurrences, it stands out as the starting point of a new era.

It was with some such feelings of strangeness and novelty that I recently landed on the shores of Japan, and mingled with its people. Sights and sounds were new to me, but the Japanese nation boasts of a civilization, old when England had hardly begun to exist. Japanese history reaches far back into the ages, but careful scrutiny passing by a mythical period of unknown duration acknowledges that since the 5th century of the Christian era, Mikados, Emperors, claiming descent from the Sun-goddess Amaterasu, have ruled over Japan. Yet the lineage is not such as we of the Occidental world would call family descent. Adoption into the family perpetuates the lineage, according to Japanese notions; while we should say the family line was extinct, if there were no child born to inherit and transmit the family name and privileges. This claim of unbroken descent for the Japanese Mikado is like other claims of the Japanese, founded on a misrepresentation as we should call it, of the facts in the case; but according to Japanese ideas, as essential truth, as the legal fiction in our deeds, "for and in consideration of one dollar herewith given by the party of the first part."

In that land of the "Rising Sun," as the Japanese name their country, while the civilization was new and strange to me, it seemed also like the civilization of a past age, the vanished past of Egypt and Babylon. Yet in that civilization, instead of the elements that give assurance of permanency as well as antiquity, I could see the indications of change and of decay. The Japanese themselves confess that neither in Confucianism nor in Buddhism is there power to regenerate and save. It is not merely because it is out of harmony with the civilization of the 19th century, and the world of progress from which Japan has for so many ages been shut out, that such decay is imminent and inevitable. There is a deeper reason than this lack of harmony with the developments of modern civilization. Such civilization as has for so many centuries been wrought out in Japan is not in accordance with the Divine arrangements and the holy appointments, ordained for a redeemed humanity, and foreseen in the visions of "the new Jerusalem."

Go into one of the Shinto temples of

Japan, now recognized as the State Religion of the Empire, supported in a measure from the public treasury, and you find no idol, it is true, but a mirror, symbolical of the female origin of life, and a sword, symbolical of the male. Examine into the rites of this so-called nature-worship, inquire into the meaning of all its symbolism, you will find no inspiration to higher achievements or worthier aims, only the animal in human nature exalted above the spiritual. As you see the individuals who enter these temples, clasp their hands to call the attention of the deity to whom the shrine is specially dedicated, murmur a brief prayer and jabbering a mere form of words, throwing a copper coin or two into the box that serves as the treasury, you think how sordid all this is, how dreary, how desolate, how dirty.

Go into any of the Buddhist temples with which Japan is filled, that have largely supplanted the primitive Shinto cult, and see the gilded shrine of the Buddha sitting in the lotus, while back of the bronze image is the so-called halo, and before it stand the three symbols of the worship rendered, the flower vase, the incense burner, the stork holding a candle on a branch of the lotus as it stands on the back of a fringed tortoise, and when you inquire into the meaning of all this symbolism, you will draw back from all such profanation of the mystery of life. The bronze image with the warts on its forehead, said to symbolize supernal wisdom, and the looks of so-called serenity on its face as though oblivious of all earthly trouble, seems to you rather an embodiment of stolid stupidity, and the sacred warts the mark of the beast in man rather than of the wisdom that is from above.

You cannot develop either Shintoism or Buddhism into a spiritual and soul-purifying religion any more than you can develop the phosphorescence of putrefaction into light, to illumine the home, or to guide the benighted traveller. It was the universal testimony of all the missionaries of the Gospel with whom I conversed, who were at all conversant with the facts in regard to the family, social and religious life of the Japanese, that the old ideas that underlie their civilization and religion, must be utterly abandoned, entirely supplanted by the principles and teachings of Christianity, the doctrines connected with the Cross of Christ, and all the institutions for which the cross stands as the symbol and type. Their testimony agrees with that given by Sir Monier Williams, a distinguished scientist, familiar with Eastern learning, who says, "Christianity cannot be, must not be watered down to suit the palate of Hindu, Parsee, Confucianist, Buddhist, or Mohammedan. Whosoever wishes to pass from the false religion to the true, can never hope to do so by the rickety planks of compromise or by the help of faltering hands held out by half-hearted Christians. He must, in faith leap the gulf between the false and the true. The Living Christ will spread His everlasting arms beneath him, and land him safely on the Eternal Rock."

It is a thought that has plausibility and currency for those over whose minds sentiment has greater influence than clear perception of truth, that man is on the way to higher and better things, and sons of God, heirs of heaven, are to become such under the tutelage of sensuality and scepticism and superstition. I do not so read the lesson of history and the facts of observation. Mission work in Japan is and must be the same as mission work everywhere. There is contrast and opposition only between the true and the false, the holy and the vile. The true must supplant the false, not supplement it; the holy must exclude the vile, and not cover it over. Christianity is exclusive, as well as inclusive.

It is four square, with sharp corners, and its angularity is not to be made less prominent, as I saw attempted in the palace wall of Kioto. It is a Japanese superstition that evil influences enter at the North East corner;

so to avoid a corner at that point, there is a re-entrant angle instead of the usual square corner. The new Jerusalem has its gates open, it is true, on every side; but it has its gates, for the security of those within, and to exclude from free entrance those who would only defile its purity and could not enjoy its blessedness.

Mission work in Japan is a heroic struggle against great odds. Only faith in Him, who sent forth His messengers, as lambs in the midst of wolves, yet said "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth: go ye and disciple all nations," can qualify any one to undertake the work. Nineteen centuries have rolled away, and the era of Triumphant Christianity has not yet dawned. Ours is still a militant faith. But among all the nations that have come to walk in the light of it, none has surpassed in interest the history of its progress in Japan. I have seen the public proclamation, denouncing Christianity and prescribing death as the penalty for any one who should presume to adopt or promulgate that faith. For over two centuries Japan was closed against the Gospel, as well as against all foreign intercourse. Only 43 years ago did the guns of Commodore Perry's vessels open the ports of Japan. When the Japanese themselves sought the commercial and social benefits to be secured only through freer intercourse with the rest of mankind, it was marvelous with what eagerness the Gospel was welcomed as the embodiment of spiritual power and the harbinger of a new social life. Too many in Christian lands were led to indulge in false hopes of speedy triumph. When a missionary from Japan was once giving account of what had been done, one of his hearers vented his disappointment in the exclamation, "Why, you have been at work there twenty years, and the people are not converted yet."

No, friends, Japan is still Japan, as Buddhism and Confucianism have molded it, but it is as truly a new Japan, pervaded by new life, new hopes, new endeavors. The country and the people are in a transition period. The security now everywhere

for person or property is utterly un-

like the old Samurai reign of turbulence and violence. The throngs of children in the public school houses, the best buildings in every village, show the new importance attached to the idea of universal education. And to those who seek them out as I did, in one city and another the sight of houses for Christian worship, and congregations of devout worshippers, was a sign of a new heaven at work, of which vitality and potency we know something in this now Christianized Hawaiian nation. I saw many such signs of the leavening of Gospel truth.

I have met many of the Japanese preachers, and know what a quiet work they are doing, for the Gospel comes noiselessly like the falling of the rays of the morning sun. I have seen the shelves of Christian literature, that have already been provided for the enlightenment and uplifting of Japanese thought; and though the press of Japan pours forth its myriads of leaves, there is one book—the Revealed Word of God—that is finding its way to the hearts and influencing the lives of many as no other book can or does. I was especially impressed with the number of young men seeking private instruction from Christian teachers; and with the number and efficient service of women, acting as helpers in various churches, reading the Bible from house to house. Social reforms are not neglected by these modern crusaders. But temperance and purity, thrift and generosity are inculcated as the outgrowth of Christian faith. Money, hardly earned, is freely given to schools and hospitals. And what especially interested me was my casual meeting with Christian believers who in their differing circumstances were bearing witness for Christ. A storekeeper, called in to interpret for me, asked if I was not a clergyman, and when he found that I was from Honolulu, said he had been a Christian for many years, asked me most intelligently about the religious condition and progress of the Hawaiian people. Money, hardly earned, is freely given to schools and hospitals. And what especially interested me was my casual meeting with Christian believers who in their differing circumstances were bearing witness for Christ. A storekeeper, called in to interpret for me, asked if I was not a clergyman, and when he found that I was from Honolulu, said he had been a Christian for many years, asked me most intelligently about the religious condition and progress of the Hawaiian people. Money, hardly earned, is freely given to schools and hospitals. 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BOYS WERE LIKED

Baltimore Minstrel Show
Was a Fine Success.

New Songs and Jokes that Were
Jokes—Pretty First Part—Clever
Sketches—Orchestra Music.

Vanderveer's Baltimore Minstrel and Specialty Company had a full house Saturday evening. There were not half a dozen vacant chairs in the orchestra and dress circle and both balcony and gallery were crowded. No one was disappointed. All were immensely pleased. It was a clean, neat, clever show from one end to the other. A lot of new songs were given in good style and the "gags" were all very laughable. The first part was about the best of that section of a minstrel show that has ever been seen here. The six end men were in white trousers and dress coats. The chorus people were in female attire, J. J. Vandever, the manager, was in the center. In the course of the evening he did some excellent acting and fine singing. His hit was "The Blow Almost Killed Father." This topical song will be all the go now. Keene, Marshall, Turner, Williams, Achenvol and Goebel won applause in solos. The finale of the first part took the house by storm.

A splendid feature of the show was the tuneful music by the Baltimore orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. E. C. Kauffman.

Turner is easily entitled to the dancing championship of the U. S. Navy. The audience could not get enough of his "bucking and winging." Turner sang "All Coons Look Alike to Me," Goebel and Achenvol were A1 in the sketch "De Turn Verein Vadets." Their German dialect and make-up was faultless. Williams and Carney were neat in their sketch as Irish housemaids. The sketch of the evening was by Marshall and Vandever, "Marriage and Its Vicissitudes." There were several good songs, finishing with "The Sporty Widow Brown." For make-up as a female, Marshall cannot be beaten anywhere.

The afterpiece was a funny skit with Vandever and Marshall as housekeepers and Ed. Williams as a black Chinee. There was a lot of laughter in this.

The show made good money and of the gross receipts, 20 per cent. will go to the Strangers' Friend Society.

MAUNA ALA.

Fears for Sailing Vessel are Entertained on the Coast.

The following items of interest in regard of vessels running regularly to this port, are taken from the San Francisco Chronicle:

Captain Soule has returned from his honeymoon and will resume command of the Maria Davis. It is understood that vessel has secured a two years' charter to carry sugar to this port from Honolulu at \$2.50 a ton.

Captain E. P. Drew has returned from a visit to Maine and will resume command of the Andrew Welch. Captain Turne, at present in charge of the Welch, will return to the R. P. Rithet as first mate.

Some fears are entertained for the safety of the bark Mauna Ala. She had not arrived in Honolulu when the Aloha left that port, although she had then been out of San Francisco 20 days. The S. N. Castle left this port in company with the Mauna Ala and made the trip in 14 days. Captain Smith of the Mauna Ala is confined to his bed in St. Luke's Hospital. He is inflammatory rheumatism.—S. F. Chronicle.

Fine Horses.

C. J. Helm, a former member of the Washington State Senate and one of the best known breeders and importers of horses in the Northwest, arrived by the W. G. Irwin bringing 21 pedigree horses for this market. The most noted animals in the lot are a pair of French coaches. Mr. Helm is the father of Claude Helm the elocutionist and uncle of Ralph Helm of the Hawaiian Cycle Company.

Almost a Fatality.

A gray team hitched to a surrey ran away down Nuuanu avenue yesterday. One little girl jumped early in the flight. The other occupant, a sister, remained till the rig struck at Goo Kim's store, where it was left by the horses. Neither one of the children was hurt, though it was a narrow escape.

THE WEALTHIEST CITY.

By the New York World's computation, within the limits of Greater New York, according to the latest official declarations, there are living upward of 3,000,000 people.

There are only five States in the Union which contain a population of 3,000,000. Those five States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri.

Measured by population, therefore, Greater New York has the importance of the sixth State of the Union.

Now, place alongside that fact another fact equally salient. Within the

boundaries of Greater New York there is property of the assessed value of over \$2,732,000,000.

There is not one State in the Union, except New York itself, whose assessed valuation, by the census of 1890, was equal to \$2,732,000. Not even the valuation of the populous and wealthy State of Pennsylvania was on a par with that of the territory embraced by our consolidated city.

Measured by wealth, therefore, Greater New York has the importance of the first State in the Union, for its wealth exceeds that of any other State except New York, and is by far the larger fraction of the total wealth of the Empire State.

When they come to choose a Mayor to wield the executive power of their newly-created city the people of Greater New York must remember that for all practical purposes they will be choosing the Governor of the sixth State of the Union in point of population and the first State of the Union in point of wealth.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

LOST THE USE OF HIS LEGS AND ARMS.

Edwin R. Tripp, of Middlefield Center, N. Y., Meets With a Hazardous Encounter Which Renders Him Helpless.

(From the Cooperstown, N. Y. Republican.)

Mr. Edwin R. Tripp, the postmaster at Middlefield Centre, N. Y., recently had a dangerous experience which left him in a helpless state. His system was so much shattered that it was feared he might never recover. In an interview with a reporter of the Republican, regarding his experience, Mr. Tripp stated:

"In March, 1892, I was taken with what I afterward learned was locomotor ataxia, and was unable to walk, and I kept getting worse until I lost the use of my arms. I doctored with two skillful doctors but received no benefit, and also used a galvanic battery but kept getting worse and the doctors told me they could do no more. This was in May and June, 1892. I gave up all hope of ever having the use of my limbs again, and did not expect to live very long. I was unable to dress or undress myself, and could not get around the house unless I was moved in a chair.

"I think it was in June that I read of the case of a man in Saratoga Co., N. Y., who was taken very much as myself. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which contained in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, and had been cured by their use.

"I used the pills faithfully and they gave me an appetite. I then sent for four more boxes, and before I had taken all of them my feet and legs which had been cold began to get warm.

"I was a member of the Town Board that summer and had to be carried and put into a wagon to go to the meetings, and in fact was helpless, as my neighbors know. In August I could walk around the house by pushing a chair. I kept getting better and managed to move around more, until at election time that year, I walked with a cane to the polls, a short distance from my home, I continued to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken eighteen boxes. I could then get around, and to-day walk to the post office and back, a distance of one-quarter of a mile, three times a day, and attend to my duties as postmaster.

"In the spring of 1893 I was elected town clerk which office I held for three years. I had previously been a justice of the peace for thirty-two years. I am now 70 years of age, and have lived in this town for about forty-six years. I consider that my restoration to health is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

EDWIN R. TRIPP.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1897.

HOMER HANNAH,

Notary Public.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

LONGEST STREET-CAR RIDE FOR ONE FARE.

It is not too much to say that American street railways afford the cheapest transportation in the world, and awards to the city of Brooklyn the credit of giving the longest ride that can be had for one fare in any great city in this country.

The rate per mile for the longest legitimate ride that can be obtained for one fare in that city is given at .28 cents; Chicago comes next, with a rate of one-third of a cent; New York third, its rate being .40 cents, while Philadelphia has a rate of .43 cents.

The longest rides for one fare in these cities are stated as follows: Brooklyn, 18 miles; Chicago, 12 miles; New York, 12½ miles, and Philadelphia 11½ miles.

Chicago has utterly distanced its rivals in the matter of total track mileage, having, according to the above authority, 760 miles of track, as against 462 in Philadelphia, 458 in New York and 393 in Brooklyn. In Glasgow, a city which is often held up as possessing a model street railway system, the longest ride that can be had for a single fare is 5.37 miles, and the rate per mile for this ride is 1.17 cents.

That the number of passengers who ride long distances in Chicago is proportionately large is shown by the fact that no less than 500,000 transfers are given daily on the car lines of that city.—Street Railway Journal.

The Lake City (Fla.) Reporter says that at a camp meeting recently held near Lakewood a minister at the beginning of his discourse said he had forgotten his notes, and excused himself as follows: "I will have to depend upon the Lord for what I say this morning; this evening I will come better prepared."



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG and CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. Send to MESSRS. NEWBERRY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

Have Anna?

Or would you prefer to have a MANILA or AMERICAN CIGAR?

This is the season when the heart of the smoket is made glad by tangible remembrance in a box of—

Choice : Cigars

We have for this Holiday Season—

Elegant Silver Smoking Sets.

(NEW DESIGNS: EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.)

—All for men who Smoke.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484 MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD.

Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON Coffee and Rice Machinery.

.... Disintegrators.



URES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Vapo-Resolene
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective method of treatment for the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

New Goods

FOR

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss,
Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress
Goods

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co.
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXT DECEMBER, 1896.

£12,954,532.

1—Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 0 0
Paid up Capital..... 657,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds..... 2,690,850 12 8
3—Life and Annuity Funds..... 9,006,182 2 8
£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,577,028 17 2
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,404,007 9 11
£12,954,536 7 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Company of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Active preparations are being made for the celebration of California's Golden Jubilee.

A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for local self-government in Arizona.

Charles Fleischmann, the famous yeast man, died at his home in Cincinnati on December 10.

San Francisco papers of the 16th say that January 7th has been set as the day on which Durrant must hang.

DOVER, (England), December 14.—The historic Dover Castle narrowly escaped destruction by fire today. The castle was badly damaged.

The California Representatives in Congress hope to secure an appropriation to remove both Shag and Arch rocks in San Francisco bay.

The San Francisco Fire Commissioners are opposing the proposed new charter of that city, on the ground that it would subject the Fire Department to political control.

HAVANA, December 10.—General Rivera, who was captured last March and who was recently pardoned by royal decree, sailed today on the Colon for his home in Cadiz.

NEW YORK, December 17.—A special to the Herald from Monte Carlo says: There is good authority for stating that a further concession of 50 years has been granted to the Casino Company.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—The damage resulting from last night's fire at John and James Dobson's wholesale and retail salesrooms, 809 and 811 Chestnut street, will reach \$800,000.

MADGEBURG, December 11.—The report of the Statistical Association on the sugar beet crop of 1895 gives Germany, 1,805,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 836,000 tons and France 779,000 tons.

LONDON, December 14.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the German Government contemplates colonizing the province of Shantung with German families and making Kiaochau an open port.

BERLIN, December 10.—The Lokal Anzeiger this afternoon says that owing to the illness of Emperor William's only daughter, Victoria, aged 5 years, a court fete, which was to have been held tonight, has been postponed.

LONDON, December 17.—The investigation of the recent big fire is continuing. Witnesses and members of the firms burned out are submitted to severe cross examination. It has developed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

MADRID, December 17.—It is understood that the Cabinet at its meeting today discussed the proposition to increase the strength of the navy and how to meet the expense of such a step, which the Imparcial estimates at 50,000,000 pesetas.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Senate in executive session today ratified the treaty for the extension for one year of the time for completing the marking of the Mexican boundary line. There was no debate.

PARIS, December 17.—The Chamber of Deputies today, in spite of the objections of M. Turrel, the Minister of Public Works, adopted a proposal fixing upon 10 hours as a day's work for railroad employees. This is to be followed by 10 hours of rest.

NEW YORK, December 13.—A prominent Cuban received the following dispatch from General Sangulli, dated Philadelphia: "Please deny the false and absurd reports of my having offered my services to General Blanco or to the Spanish Government. It is an infamous lie."

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The House today passed a bill appropriating \$175,000 for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon river country and also the bill passed by the Senate yesterday to prohibit pelagic sealing by American citizens.

LONDON, December 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai asserts that China will acquiesce in Germany's retention of Kiaochau. Russia and France are irritated at Germany's precipitancy, thus prematurely disclosing her plans to England and Japan in a manner likely, says the dispatch, to defeat the object in view.

HAVANA, December 15.—A small box apparently made to contain samples of some description was found this morning at Casa Nueva, where the United States Consulate is situated. An examination showed it to contain a tube filled with an explosive. Underneath the cover was a piece of sand paper.

per intended to light a box of matches and thus bring about an explosion.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Representative Loudenslager, New Jersey, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, today introduced the bill proposed in the Senate by Hale for naval improvement. The bill provides for a new battleship for the Pacific coast and appropriates \$500,000 for the drydock at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The amendments to the Civil Service bill propose reducing the expenses of the Pension Bureau \$115,000 in salaries alone. It was argued that taxes must be increased or expences cut down as the present estimates of appropriations call for an excess of \$27,000,000 over expenses of the current year.

HAVANA, December 11.—Senor Enrique Capriles, Governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba, in a conversation with the foreign consuls, told them that the state of the island was very serious, and that he considered Cuba lost. Many residents of towns in the province of Pinar del Rio and Havana have joined the ranks of the insurgents.

BOSTON, December 17.—The directors of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at a meeting held at the Boston office today voted to reduce the wages of its employes about 10 per cent. January 1st. The Amoskeag plant is one of the largest engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles in the country and employs between 8,000 and 9,000 people.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), December 17.—Tonight at 7 o'clock it was still 4 degrees below zero in this city, and Huron, S. D., was enjoying the same. Duluth had 9 below, Edmonton 12 below, Williston and Swift Current 14 below, Bismarck and Winnipeg 16 below and Havre and Minnedosa 18 below, Medicine Hat 20 below, Prince Albert 22 below and battlefield 24 below.

SYDNEY, (N. S. W.), December 15.—The Australian eleven in the cricket match with the visiting English team, which began Monday last, were all out today in their first inning for 237 runs.

As the Englishmen in their first inning ended yesterday were all out for 501 runs, the Australians followed on with their second innings and at the close of play today had 126 runs to their credit for one wicket down.

MADRID, December 15.—The Queen Regent today received General Weyler, the former Captain-General of Cuba. The audience lasted an hour and three-quarters. The Weylerist organ, La Nacionale believes that General Weyler expressed his ideas on the situation to the Queen Regent with great frankness, and notably his indignation as a soldier against "President McKinley's unjustifiable insults."

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.), December 9.—The Yale-Harvard-Cornell boating situation is unchanged as a result of the meeting in Albany yesterday of Captains Whitney, Goodrich and Colson, and the crews of the three universities are no nearer to or farther from the race than before. The meeting yesterday was in the nature of a talk, and nothing further will be done until Cornell is again heard from.

SAILINGS.

Movements of Sailing Vessels that Touch Honolulu.

The following vessels have arrived in Pacific Coast ports from these Islands:

December 10—Schr. Mary Dodge, in San Francisco from Honolulu; bk. Diamond Head, in Port Blakeley from Honolulu.

December 12—Bk. Ceylon, in Seattle from Honolulu.

December 15—Bk. Roderick Dhu, in San Francisco, 11 days from Hilo; bk. S. C. Allen, in San Francisco from Honolulu.

The departures from Pacific Coast ports for these Islands are as follows:

December 9—Bk. Santiago from San Francisco for Hilo.

December 13—Schr. Spokane from Port Gamble for Honolulu.

December 16—Bktn. Mary Winkelmann from San Francisco for Kahului; bkt. J. D. Spreckels from San Francisco for Honolulu.

New Hotel.

Word was expected from Mr. C. S. Desky by the City of Peking concerning both a new hotel scheme and, professionally, cyclists for the regular winter meet at Cyclomere Park track. Mr. Desky did not write at all, or perhaps missed the mail. It is learned, however, that a hotel scheme with big money behind it is being held in abeyance till Mr. Desky returns. One report is that Mr. T. K. James, late manager of the Hawaiian Hotel, will be interested.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton, Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A Light Changed.

It is noticed that the Baltimore no longer displays its high red light at night. This is because complaint was made by masters of ships coming from the south that they were liable to mistake the flagship light for one of the time lights and land on the reef. The matter was brought to the attention of the Admiral, who was considerate enough to at once take down the high red light.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The schooner Inca sailed from Newcastle for this port with a load of coal on December 11.

The German bark Marie Hackfeld arrived in Bremen from London, on her way to this port, December 11.

The Transit will probably get away for San Francisco today. She took on sugar from both the W. G. Hall and Mikahala yesterday.

The American schooner Mildred, Kindlen master, sailed in ballast for Kahului Friday. She will then load sugar for San Francisco.

The Martha Davis has aboard her a plant for the Hawaiian Agricultural Company and weighing 280 tons. It will be shipped to its destination next week.

Per stmr. James Makee, from Kauai, December 25—Weather in Kilaeua fine till afternoon when northerly swell commenced to run. In the evening, tide was so low it was impossible to work.

Per stmr. James Makee, from Kauai, December 25—Weather in Kilaeua fine till afternoon when northerly swell commenced to run. In the evening, tide was so low it was impossible to work.

The following vessels have been chartered to load coal in New Zealand for this port: Schr. Carrier Dove, bktn. Charles F. Crocker, schr. Defiance, schr. King Cyrus, schr. Olga, bktn. Planter.

The Aloha is supposed to have left San Francisco for this port on December 23d, and the Alden Bessie on the 25th. The time for the sailing of the Andrew Welch and S. C. Allen had not been ascertained when the City of Peck sailed.

The barkentine Josephine, Captain Springsteen, passed in by Cape Henry on the night of November 25, from Rio Janeiro, having covered nearly 6,000 miles in 23 days. She was 24 days from dock to dock. The run of the Josephine excels any on record between Rio and the capes, the record being 24 days and 22 hours.

The American bark Martha Davis, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Nuuanu street wharf at about noon Sunday, 14 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 1,100 tons of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co., together with a fine horse for Peck, the drayman. Captain Soule is again in command and is accompanied by his wife, Captain Frills, the man who took Captain Soule's place, is now in San Francisco. The Martha Davis might have been in on Christmas had she not struck three days of calm.

The American brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, Williams master, arrived in port shortly after noon Friday, December 24th, 12 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise for W. G. Irwin & Co., of which the following are the principal shipments: 6 cs. drugs, 47 cs. boots and shoes, 21,018 lbs. and 5 cs. manufactured tobacco, 584 gals. beer, 4 cs. clothing, 3 rolls leather, 28 bbls. salmon, 2,395 lbs. beans, 250 lbs. dried fruit, 800 lbs. sugar, 625 rolls paper, 13,400 lbs. Al-falfa, 17 pkgs. machinery, 62 cs. dry goods, 2 cs. soap, 30,000 bricks, 31 cts. wheat, 13,104 lbs. soda, 35 sks. middlings, 25 cs. canned goods.

BORN.

HENSHALL—In Honolulu, December 26, 1897, to the wife of Wm. A. Hennishall, a son. (San Francisco papers please notice).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL

U. S. S. Baltimore, Commander Dyer, San Francisco, November 7.

U. S. S. Bennington, Commander Nichols, from cruise about Maui.

U. S. S. Adams, Gibson, cruise, December 22.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.) Haw. bk. Nuuanu, Josselyn, N. Y., November 12.

Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, Newcastle, October 23.

Br. bk. Iredale, Plunkett, Liverpool, November 5.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, November 19.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco, November 23.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, December 4.

Bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, December 9.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Puget Sound, December 13.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, December 13.

Am. bk. A. W. Spiers, Godett, New York, December 13.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Bluhm, Kahului, December 16.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco, Dec. 19.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, San Francisco, December 20.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Port Townsend, December 20.

Am. schr. Emma and Lotusa, Harris, San Diego, Cal., December 21.

Am. bkt. Encore, Panno, Caleta Buena, Chile, December 21.

Am. brig. Wm. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, December 24.

Am. schr. Martha Davis, Soule, San Francisco, December 26.

Am. bkt. Kilkitat, Cutler, Port Townsend, December 23.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, December 24.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Free, from the Colonies.

Am. brig. Wm. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

Saturday, December 25.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua and Maui.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, December 26.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Soule, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, December 24.

Schr. Mildred, Kindlen, for Kahului to load sugar.

Stmr. Lehua, Andrews, for Olowalu, Laupahoehoe, Honohina, Hakalau, Po-hakumau and Pepeekeo.

Saturday, December 25.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Free, for Vancouver and Victoria.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for China and Japan.

Monday, December 27.